

NOT SO SURE OF IT.

Wilson Bill's Passage Not Assured After All.

Its Supporters are Adopting a Conciliatory Tone.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

Old Mills Bill to Be Offered as a Substitute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—[Special] The confident assertions of Chairman Voorhees and others of the Senate Finance committee that the tariff bill would be pushed right along with a speed that would satisfy the people and relieve all anxiety have gradually given way to a cold protest against delay. The general tone is something like that of a half-inerted boy, as "Ready now, boys, there must not be any delay with this thing." But, just the same, the chances of delay increase, and what is more surprising, the pressure over the country for speedy action certainly decreases. From all parts of the country congressmen receive letters the general purpose of which is: "We are running or we have resumed business on the basis of the Wilson bill. We have made all our calculations just as if that bill were now the law." Of course farmers and many other classes of laborers have to resume business at the anticipated season, just the same, regardless of the tariff.

The Tariff and Silver.

The moderate Democrats are loud in their assertions that it was mistake to force the Bland silver bill into issue so soon—that after the tariff bill was fairly started in the senate—and if, as is likely, the bow of the one craftsman into the stern of the other in the senate their gloomy forecasts will certainly be justified. We were, they say, "almost united on the tariff after so long a time, but we are hopelessly divided on silver, and the more we debate the more divided we shall be." Now we are just playing into the hands of Senator Quay, whose skillful efforts to put the silver amendment and do it in such a way that the Populists, too, who are with us on the tariff and will not be on silver.

When Senators Jones, Vest and Mills, subcommittee of the senate finance committee, took the Wilson bill in charge, we were confidently told that they would change it in a very few particulars, such as putting a cent or two per pound on sugar and a moderate duty on coal and iron ore. Three days later we were told that they would revise several of the schedules on the basis of the Walker tariff of 1840, and next that they would make an entirely new tariff which would hurt nobody, help everybody, satisfy the protectionists if they were reasonable and yet conform to the Chicago platform.

The net result has been that the matter comes before the senate open for a tolerably free fight, and although the representatives of various interests were denied a hearing before the committee, they are not denied the floor of the senate, and are permitted to speak up freely in their respective committees. Many radical changes are urged, and some very curious suggestions are made even by Democrats and friends of the bill.

A Startling Rumor.

Among other signs of a somewhat startling nature it is noted that at the upper time a leading senator will introduce the Mills bill almost word for word as a substitute and that it will be adopted. Parliamentary observation aside, the Mills bill would really stand a first class show, for much as it was denounced when it was before congress, it is now looked on as a very moderate measure indeed compared with the Wilson bill. It is even suggested that nearly every division in the state will be well represented.

Still another suggestion is that, after amending the Wilson bill as to coal, sugar, iron ore and a few other items, a sweeping clause be added providing a uniform duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on the whole free list, and ad valorem duty to continue until the deficit in the treasury is replaced by a certain surplus, when proclamations to be made and at the end of three months the tariff reduced 10 per cent, and so on by successive degrees of reduction to entire abolition. Of course this is to be with the proviso that this done as a necessity and for revenue only.

Representative Harter's general plan is gradually increasing in favor. He would have a uniformity of a cent per pound on sugar, an increase of the whisky tax by 30 cents per gallon, an equal increase of the beer tax, a small ad valorem tax on tea and coffee, a general reduction of the salaries of government officials by 25 per cent and rigid economy all around. To supply the temporary deficiency he favors treasury notes at a low rate of interest and redeemable at the option of the government. On the whole, it is very decidedly evident that the supporters of the Wilson bill are far from being out of the woods. As yet they do not even see the light on the other side.

An Eleven Year Discussion.

The condition of the public mind—the Washington public anyhow—on the tariff discussion may be summed up in one word—weariness. Since 1882 there has been an almost continuous discussion on the subject, and since 1889 there have been, constituting minor amendments, treasury rulings and pronouncements which add up to over 100 pages of legislation.

Representative Harter's general plan is gradually increasing in favor. He would have a uniformity of a cent per pound on sugar, an increase of the whisky tax by 30 cents per gallon, an equal increase of the beer tax, a small ad valorem tax on tea and coffee, a general reduction of the salaries of government officials by 25 per cent and rigid economy all around.

Since 1889 the tariff has been changed 26 times. It is still doubtful if there has been in 10 years a single new argument introduced on general principles or even an argument that was not used in the parliamentary and pamphlet war over the corn laws of England. Laying down aside the assumption that this is to be a permanent institution in the country, the argument may be fairly made that ninety-nine hundredths of all the speeches on the tariff since 1889 have simply repeated old arguments and thrashed over old straw, and that most of the newer arguments have been more original than true.

SCHOOL OF PENTAMONKSHIP.

A school for the special study of penmanship will be opened next Monday, Feb. 19th, at 704 Kansas avenue. It is very pleasantly located, well lighted and fully equipped for doing the best kind of work. There will be morning, afternoon and evening classes. We are pleased to learn that this is to be a permanent institution in our city, and we hope will be appreciated and well patronized by our citizens.

Prof. G. B. Jones, the principal, is well known throughout the state as being a successful teacher. He has had the advantages of years of thorough preparation under many of the best teachers and penmen in the U. S. and has made a specialty of teaching penmanship in select and public schools with remarkable success.

D. Holmes, druggist, 731 Kansas ave.

ODD FELLOWS.

Splendid Work of the Idaho Jurisdiction Rebekah Degree Notes.

Idaho, with a membership of only 1,700, has nearing completion a \$10,000 home for disabled Odd Fellows and widows and orphans.

The Rebekahs are taking fows by storm. Fifty-five Rebekah lodges have been instituted in the jurisdiction during the past year.

According to the very latest reports, there are 2,000 members of Rebekah lodges in Kentucky.

Toronto and Ottawa have been blessed by the institution of Rebekah lodges.

Maine has 57 Rebekah lodges and 5,277 members, a net gain for the year of 760.

Women are rapidly becoming the most potent element for good in Odd Fellowship. With all the disadvantages under which they labor, the work of the Rebekah lodges proves this.

Dolle Kamble, P. N. G., received a handsome jewel on retiring from the chair at Aups (Cal.) Rebekah Lodge.

A Rebekah lodge is not on the road to success until the officers have committed their charges to memory, and a book is not used except for reference.

Mrs. Clara H. Bartlett, past noble grand of Peerless Rebekah Lodge of Brockton, Mass., has been presented with a past noble grand's collar and jewel by members of the body.

Eighteen Rebekah degree lodges were instituted in Michigan during the past year. It has a membership of 9,000 in that branch of the order.

Eighty signatures have been obtained requesting a charter for a Rebekah Lodge at Holliston, Mass.

In the matter of establishing Odd Fellow lodges the Rebekahs must be given the credit of taking the leading part in most every case.

The president of the national Rebekah convention, Mrs. Anna M. C. Thompson, wrote to the grand sire for authority to call the convention together at Chattanooga next September, to which the grand sire replied that he had no authority as it is to every form of foreignism on the other hand.

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1894.

ENRICO CITRINI—Dear Sir—I have been much interested in two or three of your editorials that have been sent to me, notably in that wherein you oppose the division of the school fund. It gives me pleasure to write a word in hearty endorsement of the spirit of true Americanism. True Americanism is as absolutely akin to know-nothingism as it is to every form of foreignism on the other hand.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,

327 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

KANSAS CITY BRANCH, 105 WEST 9TH ST.

J. F. MYERS, Local Dealer, TOPEKA.

TRUE AMERICANISM.

Letter of Theodore Roosevelt on Citizenship.

Foreigners in Honor Bound to Become Citizens.

FOREIGN POLITICS

Has No Proper Place in Our Platforms.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 17.—The American Citizen, a local weekly, published in the interest of true Americanism, with incidental opposition to the A. P. A., in its issue of today publishes an interesting letter from Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of the United States civil service commission. Mr. Roosevelt's letter is as follows:

U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1894.

ENRICO CITRINI—Dear Sir—I have been much interested in two or three of your editorials that have been sent to me, notably in that wherein you oppose the division of the school fund. It gives me pleasure to write a word in hearty endorsement of the spirit of true Americanism. True Americanism is as absolutely akin to know-nothingism as it is to every form of foreignism on the other hand.

Every foreigner who comes to this land is in honor bound to become an American citizen, pure and simple, without any qualification. He has the burden to bring into our American political life the questions of European politics, and especially the religious and race rivalries of Europe.

He is bound not to act as an Irishman, or German, Englishman, or Scandinavian, but purely as an American. It is an outrage that any one of our political conventions should insert into the party platform planks to catch any division of the foreign vote, because it is an outrage that there should be any division of our voters who cast their votes as foreigners.

We have nothing to do in our political platforms with the rivalry between Germany and France, with the question of Home rule for Ireland, or of union for the British empire. We are all concerned with the question of American politics, and we have a right to demand that every American voter should vote purely to those questions, but when foreign born citizens come over here honestly and in good faith, fulfill the duties of American citizenship and act as an American pure and simple, it is most emphatically an outrage to discriminate against them in any way because of their birthplace or creed.

I have the honor of knowing a number of gentlemen who have been to Congress from the northwest during the past few years, and among the very smallest of them all, I could name congressmen who happened to be born in Sweden, or Norway. In the same way, during the term of service in the New York legislature, when I came to select the most important committee with which I ever had to work and when I had to choose my four colleagues purely from considerations affecting these subjects, I found that no less than three of them were Irish by birth, or descent.

A pleasing song by Messrs. Ed. Brennan, Williams, Barnes and Conley was well received, and after considerable applause.

A pleasing programme was arranged and short addresses were made by Messrs. Le Roy Currier, G. J. Evans and W. H. Bonington. The recitations by Misses Frazier and Porch were heartily applauded and the young ladies responded to an encore. Mr. Williams sang a solo, and the music by the banjo club was excellent.

A comic song by Messrs. Ed. Brennan, Williams, Barnes and Conley was well received, and after considerable applause.

The singing by Miss Heubaker was enjoyable, and was followed by the "Jolly Four" music club. Refreshments were then served in the dining room of the hall.

LOCAL MENTION.

H. L. Breslin, the coal dealer, is kept at home by the grippe.

P. L. Soper and Mrs. Soper will go to Galveston tomorrow.

Miss Easie Chamberlain is ill with a severe attack of follicular tonsillitis.

Mal Carrick W. H. Kenney of 1222 North Jackson street, is ill with an attack of the grippe.

Mr. E. W. McDowell, advance agent of the "Danger Signal" company, is in the city. Their date here is at the Grand, February 24.

General Secretary Herr of the Topeka Lodge is leading the singing at the special revival services at the First Presbyterian church.

J. Cain of 115 East Fourth street, who had a serious fall on Thursday which dislocated his shoulder, is improving. He is blacksmith.

The Orpheus quartette, consisting of Mrs. Parkhurst, Miss Jennie Leacher and Messrs. H. L. Shifler and James Moore, and under the direction of W. E. Roemer, will furnish the music for the Congregational club banquet Monday night.

Provisions were steady at the opening

of smaller hog receipts than the estimate and higher prices at the yards. A little selling later caused a slight decline. May opened unchanged at \$12 35, lot 15c and reacted 15c to \$12 22 1/2c.

May lard \$17 17 1/2c.

Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn 171,000 bu; oats 57,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat 8,000 bu; corn 62,000 bu; oats 105,000 bu.

Chicago, February wheat opened 55 1/2c, closed 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, July opened 55 1/2c, closed yesterday 55 1/2c, May opened 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c, July 55 1/2c, closed yesterday 55 1/2c, May 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c.

Corn was firm in sympathy with wheat.

May opened unchanged at 37c. Advanced 15c and reacted 15c to 37 1/2c.

Oats—Steady, May 29 1/2c.

Provisions were steady at the opening

of smaller hog receipts than the estimate and higher prices at the yards. A little selling later caused a slight decline. May opened unchanged at \$12 35, lot 15c and reacted 15c to \$12 22 1/2c.

May lard \$17 17 1/2c.

Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn 171,000 bu; oats 57,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat 8,000 bu; corn 62,000 bu; oats 105,000 bu.

Chicago, February wheat opened 55 1/2c, closed yesterday 55 1/2c, May opened 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c, July 55 1/2c, closed yesterday 55 1/2c, May 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c.

Corn was firm in sympathy with wheat.

May opened unchanged at 37c. Advanced 15c and reacted 15c to 37 1/2c.

Oats—Steady, May 29 1/2c.

Provisions were steady at the opening

of smaller hog receipts than the estimate and higher prices at the yards. A little selling later caused a slight decline. May opened unchanged at \$12 35, lot 15c and reacted 15c to \$12 22 1/2c.

May lard \$17 17 1/2c.

Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn 171,000 bu; oats 57,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat 8,000 bu; corn 62,000 bu; oats 105,000 bu.

Chicago, February wheat opened 55 1/2c, closed yesterday 55 1/2c, May opened 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c, July 55 1/2c, closed yesterday 55 1/2c, May 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c.

Corn was firm in sympathy with wheat.

May opened unchanged at 37c. Advanced 15c and reacted 15c to 37 1/2c.

Oats—Steady, May 29 1/2c.

Provisions were steady at the opening

of smaller hog receipts than the estimate and higher prices at the yards. A little selling later caused a slight decline. May opened unchanged at \$12 35, lot 15c and reacted 15c to \$12 22 1/2c.

May lard \$17 17 1/2c.

Receipts—Wheat, 30,000 bu; corn 171,000 bu; oats 57,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat 8,000 bu; corn 62,000 bu; oats 105,000 bu.

Chicago, February wheat opened 55 1/2c, closed yesterday 55 1/2c, May opened 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c, July 55 1/2c, closed yesterday 55 1/2c, May 55 1/2c, high 55 1/2c, low 55 1/2c.

Corn was firm in sympathy with wheat.

May opened unchanged at 37c. Advanced 15c and reacted 15c to 37 1/2c